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Select Poetry.

WHAT MAKES WOMEN?

Not costly dress, nor queenly air;
Not jeweled hand, complexion fair;
Not graceful form, nor lofty tread,
Not paint, nor curls, nor splendid head;
Not pearly teeth, nor sparkling eyes,
Nor voice that nightingale outvies;
Not breath as sweet as eglantine,
Not gaudy gems, nor fabrics fine;
Not all the stores of fashion's mart;
Nor yet the blandishments of art;—
Not one, nor all of these combined,
Can make one woman true refined.

'Tis not the casket that we prize,
But that which in the casket lies;
These outward charms that please the sight,
Are naught unless the heart be right.
She, to fulfill her destined end,
Must with her beauty goodness blend:
Must make it her incessant care
To deck herself with jewels rare;
Or priceless gems must be possessed,
In robes of richest beauty dressed;
Yet these must clothe the inward mind,
In purity the most refined.

She doth all these goods combine
Can man's rough nature well refine—
Hath all she needs in this frail life
To fit for mother, sister, wife;
He who possesses such a friend
Should cherish well till life doth end.
Woman, in fine, the mate should be,
To sail with man o'er life's rough sea,
And when the stormy cruise is o'er
Attend him to fair Canaan's shore.

Interesting Miscellany.

From the Pennsylvania Magazine.

FORTUNE TELLING.

BY A. W. BENEDICT.

The human heart is ever striving to read upon the dim and spectral future, the leadings of the footsteps of life. Is it not so? In your secret and searching communings with self, did no fleeting vision startle the inquiry—Why is it that, in every conflict of life, thought sends its peering eye to look beyond the earnest present, yearning to bring back to the aching heart its hopeful imaginings? Your daily hopes and fears, your air-built castles, your love of fame, and your love of self, now buried in the mysteries of time, are all the overflowings of the heart, in those yearnings to realize its hereafter—the fretings of the immortal to etherealize its mortal presence, and to break away from its earthy prison, that it may revel amid the boundless freedom of the measureless future. It is the longing after immortality that makes the soul "shrink back upon herself, and startle at destruction."

The superstitious and the ignorant feed that burning desire with the crude charlantry which advertises the prognostic astrology of Madame Fiddlefan, just from Paris—or which holds its court in the dark and dirty cabin, or cell, of some old mummyfied negress, whose greasy cards are the only horoscope by which she reads human destiny.

It is possible, my dear reader, that you conceived, when you read my title, that you were to be enlightened by the wise cogitations of some puritan, whose Salem-born hatred of witches had aroused him to a general assault upon all the fortune-telling cheats in our land—that they were all to be served up with the nicest dressing, and their benighted, foolish, crazy customers would each come in for a full share of his bitter denunciations.—Such may have been your thoughts. It is an easy thing to be mistaken.

I am a fortune-teller myself; and I shall claim your ear. I doubt not I shall astonish you with the wonderfully truthful predictions I shall make. Fortune-telling is a science readily learned and understood. Having made yourself familiar with the orbit of your star, not Isaac Newton himself could tell more truly the pathway of the moon than you can solve the mystery of the shadowy future. I have done all this; and the magicians of old Egypt, whose wonders frightened the Pharaohs on their thrones. The witch of Endor, when she summoned from the past, the aged Samuel to tell the rebellious king, "To-morrow shalt thou and thy sons be with me."—Nay, the prophets of inspiration, scarcely told with greater certainty, their changeless record of coming time, than I shall mark the destiny of the seekers after the unseen, at my hand.

A word of caution to the "unco gude," whose brows are already scowling at the bold sacrilege of my tone, declaring that I am not only no better than I should be, but in truth and in fact, much worse than I ought to be. Smooth your brows, I shall invade none of the attributes of Deity—I will do no violence to truth—I claim no supernatural power—I am in no league with "auld hornie"—I have no means whereby I draw wisdom from the skies. I am a plain matter-of-fact man. I know what I know; and instead of being selfish and proud over my wisdom, I am meek, frank, and communicative, as well as benevolent. I wish that you, and every one of you, should know just what I know of the future, and how and why I know it; that with the same unerring truth, you can weave the web of coming weal or woe, just as perfectly as I can—and for aught I can say, a little better.

With whom shall I begin? Who would first know their dark or shining destiny?—Your fears tell that you have some misgivings as to my powers. Fear not, I shall tell only truth; and if you fear that, ask for no revealings from me.

Perhaps you, my young friend Max, would like to trace the shadows of the Coming; as you now look upon the pictures which the Past have daguerreotyped on the reflective surface of memory. Would you see the end of your anxious hopes? I will not answer *you*. The veil of your future should not now be raised. You are a fisher for Burley's one-eyed perch, and I would not dishearten by a word of doubt, nor would I urge to a more eager strife by words of cheer or promise, one whose brow is severely bent to win success. Your future shall be told at its proper time. Courtesy bids you to stand aside until your readers have been served.

Well, here comes one, a boy! no, nor yet a man. Tell me your name—the name is everything: and without that I shall tell no fortunes. Young America. What a quiet, complacent leer—how jauntily he wears his hat. He now knows more than I do, (so he thinks,) but he does not know what I can tell him. Twelve years old—a standing collar, painfully shining hat, a beautiful little *stickee*, with an ivory leg and foot for its head—a segar in his mouth; and listen, he swears like a man, calls his mother "old woman," and his father "gov'ner." Poor thing, *it* has got no moustache yet. It needs no silver to cross my palm to remove the dust of the Present from the mirror of your Future. Yes, I see the path you have taken, and I see where it ends. Even now you ape the "fast man," and are thinking of a fast horse; if you were free from the leading strings of the old woman, what a glorious "bust" you would have. You do imbibe a little now. I can see that. Rum makes a track upon the sands of time like nothing else. You drink but little. I know that. It will increase in quantity as years bring out the beard upon your face.—Oh, you only drink wine, you say. No matter. It will come to that burning fire-water, whiskey, before long. At first the club, the oyster and game suppers, and night only will see when and where you are overtaken. The drunk of darkness leaves its mark in the morning sunlight, and the broad day will blush to see such a nice young man, so bloated, so stupid, so shameless, so near disgrace, so near crime. That is the terminus of the road you have taken. The wayside marks everywhere warn and threaten. Stop! before premature old age, if not pinching want, run their ploughshare over your face. A mother's tear, a father's commands, have lost their power, you will not stop! Go on, if you dare. Death will wave his red light across your track to tell you of the danger. You will not heed the signal. Too late! there, there you go! Time has no record of your being, only that you lived and died—your sad example and frightful end—"the man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets."

Another! You want to know what I can say for you. Well, well, I see enough—have seen enough, to remove every doubt as to your future, Sykesy—the name is significant. Your surly brow—bold, insolent look—rough, rude, devil-may-care-side-at-time walk, tell me to what school you have been. I know you. I saw you last evening on the corner of the street, the loudest spoken among a dozen rowdies. I heard your obscene, insulting remark as those ladies passed. I saw you trip that poor old man, and laugh as his tottering limbs stumbled over the unseen obstruction. I saw you rob that young tree of its fruit, then wantonly break the tree. I saw you remove the signal lantern from a passing train, then sneak away to an "eating house." Eating house, indeed! licensed under the seal of justice to rob you of what little moral sense you have left—commissioned to eat out with corroding canker the heart's best affections—love of God, of country, of kindred, of self. Yes, I saw it all. Shall I tell *you* of your future. I see it clearly. Up come the trooping shadows; and drunkenness, riot, burglary, arson, robbery, murder, prisons and the gallows, are reaching their gaunt fingers to clutch you. Unless you change, and that speedily, one, if not all, will be in at your death.

And another would see beyond the Present. You have a genteel look. Smooth hair and smooth tongue. Mr. Dodger is your name—a lineal descendant of the world-renowned Artful Dodger. Look up, I must see your eyes. Can't you look a man in the face?—That is a bad sign. You are not bashful.—I have seen you before. Do you remember your lewd wink to your companions, while engaged in your daily vocation, selling dry goods to the ladies? I saw it—and I saw you on Broad street last Sabbath, driving an old Tiger and a lady by your side. No, you know it was no lady. That cost you twenty dollars. Cost *you*, ah! no, it cost your employer that. You got the money for that piece of silk that you put up the "spout" of your Jewish relative. Your "*uncle*" knew it was not yours, and so do I. Your future alone will tell *you* what it cost you. This is not all I know. There is a gambling hell, at the corner of —— street, up that dark pair of stairs. Your knock readily admits you. You are received like one of the familiars. I did not go in. I never do. It is not necessary. I know what is done there without going in to see. You did not go there alone. You took your new clerk—the one from the country; and you and the older thieves robbed him. You a merchant's clerk by day, and a stool pigeon at night. Your future is already told. Thousands like you, have hid underneath that smooth face and tongue for years, their crimes. They thought they were safe. So do you. But tardy justice sent her detectives, and the pawn-broker's tickets, and your "uncle's" shelves appeared as swift witnesses, and the felon's cell claimed its treasure. So it will if you do not stop. Stop now, while you can. A mother's prayer sometimes comes home to your heart, and starts a tear. More and more feeble becomes the memory. It will soon be all gone. Ah, then, remorse and despair will drag you from the past and buffet you onward into the boundless ocean of the hereafter.

But here comes one, who fears nothing that I can say of him. The exemplary Pinchem Gripe, Esq. The dram shop—the gambler's den, and bad company he has ever shunned. So far that is deserving of all praise. Yet there are other things which you do, that lead to a bitter end. Your besetting sin is selfishness intensified. When young, you divided none of your little luxuries with any of your playfellows. "Keep what you have, and get all you can," was your motto then, and has been, and will be for all time to come. It has now become the miser's greed for gain. Should life be spared to old age, your withered and griping fingers will tighten into your palm, as the chills of death steal over you. But this is respectable, you think. I am now rich and daily add to my store.—True you have gold; and I am ashamed to say, that that gives you position. The world worships your god. It despises you. What suffering child of want blesses you for a deed of charity? I tell you the drunkard's doom, the murderer's gibbet blights with no surer curse the distant future, than a life like yours. You may imagine that the passion is pleasure, in the passing Now. Death will tear you away. You never cared for anything but self and gold on earth, and the gold only because it gratified self. You did not learn to love the good and beautiful, the lovely and the loving. In the dread hereafter your cold and callous heart will be consumed with its maddening desire to fasten upon the shadows of the past,—but gold and its glitter, self and its sins curse instead of comfort.

But enough. My dear readers, you all see how I search in the present to find the tracings to the future. God's Holy Word tells the fortunes of us all. "He that sows of the wind shall reap of the whirlwind!" The Young Americas, Sykesys, Dodgers and Gripes are no imaginary characters. Our land is full of them; and their past and present awakens the vision of Future.

Huntingdon, (*Pa.*) *July* 1857.

For the Globe.

The Teacher's Mission.

BY LEROY.

That the soul is immortal none of us dare deny. While the sceptic with impious hand inscribes upon the tombstone, "Death is an eternal sleep," the disembodied spirit of his ruined friend whispers in his ear, "Devils tell me 'tis false."

God has created and placed man in this world to be fitted for a higher and nobler existence. And, believe me, the soul carries with it those glorious conceptions of the good and beautiful, when it breaks the fetters that bind it to the earth and soars aloft to the spirit land. The human mind, or soul, united with the body, is capable of two kinds of enjoyment. That which is more lasting, and contains happiness approximating to the bliss of heaven, is derived from the proper cultivation of the mind and heart. That which is *inferior*, and more transitory in its nature, is the result of gratifying our appetites and indulging our sensual propensities. The former brings with it good health, contentment of mind, and the numberless blessings which constitute human happiness, together with right views of the Deity and reverence for the good. The latter, though pleasant and attractive in the season of youth, hides beneath its hollow smiles the bitterness of regret, the curse of crime, the innumerable evils to which man is heir, and steels the heart against everything good and lovely.—Ignorance of the laws by which nature and all her works are governed, not only deprives mankind of happiness, but creates countless groundless fears and superstitions, alike destructive in their effects, and disgraceful to beings of so high an order of intelligence as man. Do you dispute the correctness of my proposition? If so, I refer you to the history of the past in all ages of the world. Yes, even the escutcheon of our own fair land is stained with the record of transactions revolting to the enlightened mind. In the early history of New England, we are informed many poor unfortunate creatures were burnat the stake; convicted of crimes which it was not in their power to commit. Do you ask the cause of this inhuman butchery? I reply, it was a belief in the ancient and modern superstition of the doctrines of witchcraft. And here in Old Pennsylvania, blessed with light and knowledge, in the middle of the nineteenth century, are found hundreds, who, although ashamed to acknowledge it, cling to the hallucinations and delusions of the dark ages, and regard the numerous phenomena of nature, as so many demons hovering around them, endeavoring to lure them to destruction. Does our country boast of her free institutions? Our smiling vales, and lofty peaks re-echo the anthem of the free? And shall we teachers and educators, rest contented, while the free-born sons and daughters of America lie in chains more disgraceful than the serfdom of Russia, and grovel in bondage more miserable than that of ancient Egypt? Even the chains of ignorance, and the bondage of superstition. Teachers, ours is a work of true philanthropy. Philanthropy did I say? Yes, of as true a stamp as that which prompted the immortalized Howard, disregarding pestilence and death, to visit the foul dungeons of Europe, and shed tears of sympathy with the unfortunate and wretched.

Would we be successful in our noble mission we must not labor for pecuniary advantages alone. We must be actuated by nobler principles, cheered by hopes of a higher reward, or our work will be in vain. We have entered the arena in an auspicious moment. Our predecessors have wounded the *horned dilemma Ignorance*, and frightened the hydra headed monster *Superstition;* and if we rush on them fighting manfully, cheered and encouraged by our directors and patrons, we shall cause them to spread their stygian wings and bear away the last remains of delusion and error and no longer becloud the brightening of old Huntingdon County.

Fellow teachers—I admit it, I admit it, I tremble when I think of the responsibility of our occupation. We are making impressions lasting as eternity.

Venus, Orion, Arcturus, and all the silvery host that now bedeck the ethereal Vault, shall fade and forever disappear from view. The glorious orb that lights and heats our earth shall lose his fiery nature and sink back into chaos; but the impression the teacher makes shall outlive the wreck of matter, the dissolving of the spheres. The influence of the unprincipled and faithless teacher will add bitterness to the misery of a world of despair; while that of the teacher whose great aim is to "allure to brighter worlds and lead the way," shall make heaven's high arches ring with the pean of redeeming love. Then too we are responsible for the influence our scholars exert over the minds of the future generation. If we inculcate right views of the object of life and impress upon the minds of our pupils, the duties they owe to themselves, their fellow men and their Creator, we are not only acting as benefactors to our own generation, but are smoothing the path of life for generations yet unborn. O, could we draw aside the curtain which shuts out the future from our view we could see enough to urge us on to still greater execution. And although we can never expect to have our names recorded on the pages of history, or our deeds of chivalry sung in sweet measures upon the poetic lyre, yet we may engrave our actions, upon the tablets of many a heart.

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints in the sands of time."

Yes, when these voices can no longer warn from the deceptive allurements of depraved nature, and encourage in the pursuit of science, virtue and truth; these hands no longer point out the path that leads to honor and happiness below, and bliss supreme above, still shall our memory be cherished, and our spirits be rewarded in the full fruition of Heaven.

Spruce Creek, Oct. 20th.

The Result in Ohio.—Whatever may be the final result in this State, whether Chase is successful by a few hundred, or whether he is defeated, it will be a substantial Democratic triumph. The proud majority of over sixteen thousand, which the Black Republicans had for Fremont, has melted away and will never be heard of again. The Legislature is certainly Democratic, and the indications are unmistakable that the tendency of things is to put Ohio in the Democratic line. Democrats have every reason to be satisfied with the result. The Black Republicans are in their dying agonies in Ohio. The strong tide of popular feeling is surging heavily against them. Chase himself may possibly go into the Gubernatorial chair, but he is shorn of all *prestige*, and the small majority is really equivalent to defeat. It is well known he ran for Governor in order that it might improve his Presidential prospects by a display of strength in Ohio. A wretched display he has made.—He is fifteen or sixteen thousand behind Fremont, and has destroyed their legislative ascendency in the State.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

☞The pavement of London is one of the greatest marvels of our time. It covers nearly three thousand acres, two thirds whereof consist of what may be called Mosaic work, done in plain style, and the other third of smooth flagging. The paved streets number over 5000, and exceed 2000 miles in length.

The vote for Governor in Philadelphia.—In the city of Philadelphia the official vote is as follows—Packer 27,749 Hazelhurst 14,355 Wilmot 10,001. Packer over Wilmot 17,748. Packer over Hazelhurst 13,349. Packer over Wilmot and Hazelhurst united, 3,393.

The Housekeeper.

Excellent Domestic Receipts.

From various sources we make the following selections of Receipts for the Housekeeper, which we believe will be generally found to be practical and valuable. At least we shall have no objections—indeed would rather like it—if only one half of the excellent ladies—the household chiefs in our community—would give them all a fair trial, and send us samples of their success! We promise to give them a *fair trial*, and enter judgment as our palate and conscience may decide.—[Ed. *Ger. Tel.*

Corn Bread---A hint worth Knowing.

In an out of the way place up town, there stands a restaurant of very moderate pretensions and unassuming exterior, noted for its excellence in producing the viand whose name heads this paragraph. Kentuckians, Iowaians, and others, who have been reared upon that peculiarly western luxury called a *pone of bread*, resort to the spot in numbers every day to partake of this simple banquet, which, in its perfection, they cannot obtain at their ordinary lodgings. The cook employed to prepare it is a negress of elephantine proportions who was reared upon a plantation in Kentucky. Our travelled readers will remember the delicious "pone," an article of food more exquisite to the palate than is the daily dram of a drunkard—the pone of bread which graces the tables of western people on every one of the 365 consecutive days in the year—the simple pone consisting of a piece of bread the size of one's hand, and two or three times as thick, hot as it can be, and made from the meal of yellow corn ground coarse. This is the western "pone of bread," the real simon pure original, genuine, nonpariel "*corn dodger.*" As served to the visitors at the place above referred to, the article is in its perfection, each pone being artistically imprinted with the thick black fingers of the sable cook, the steam surging upward, meanwhile, from its nicely browned surface, with a savory odor ten times more inviting than the costliest dish ever created by Soyer. The corn meal of our stores is too finely ground to make the western bread; we must purchase it ground to order, at a mill, before we can indulge in the luxurious staple of a western diet.

In order that such as desire to do so can try the experiment of making the genuine "corn dodgers," we annex the following recipe, which we take from the editorial columns of that valuable monthly, Dr. Hall's New York Journal of Health. Dr. H. is a Kentuckian, and, in gustatory matters, "knows what's what:"

"A quart of Indian meal is put in a wooden bowl, with as much salt as would be taken up with the thumb and fingers; that is about a teaspoonful; then add as much sweet milk as will make it up into adherent dough of which take up a double handful, laying it over on one hand, and thus carry it to the pan or skillet for baking; turn it in with one pat of the hand, and so on, until the vessel is full, and, with a good heat, let it remain until the crust is a yellowish brown. Put it on the table piping hot; press it open; lay in a large lump of grass butter, just made (if you can get such a thing,) and it is ready for demolition.

"Corn bread is best if eaten while it is hot; it becomes sadden as it cools. The milk supersedes the use of lard or butter; no water is needed, although many use butter and water instead of milk; but the true constituents of a *pone* of bread are meal, milk, salt, nothing else. If you add eggs, it becomes Johny cake, and is no longer a "*Pone of bread.*"

We fancy that if housekeepers once succeeded in producing this simple article in the same perfection that we find it in the West, the artificially white bread from the bakers' would soon be at a discount.—*North American, (Philadelphia.)*

Sweetbreads with Tomatoes.

Take two large sweetbreads, put them into scalding water. After remaining a few minutes, take them out, and put them into cold water; when cool, skin, but do not break them. Put them into a stew-pan with one gill and a half of water and season with salt, cayenne and black pepper to taste. Place them over a slow fire, mix one large teaspoonful of browned flour with a small piece of butter, until quite smooth, which add with a small blade of mace. Stir the butter and gravy well together, and if not sufficiently seasoned, more may be added. After letting them stew slowly for half an hour, set the stew-pan into a quick oven, and when the sweetbreads are nicely browned, place them on a dish, and pour the gravy into half a pint of stewed tomatoes, thickened with one desert spoonful of flour, mixed with a small piece of butter, and seasoned with salt and pepper. Then strain through a small wire seive into the stew-pan; let it come to a boil, and stir until done. Then pour it over the sweetbreads, and send to table hot, in a well-heated dish.

[This is an excellent way to cook sweetbreads; but we think tomato sauce is injured and not improved by the "spoonful of flour." Anything except seasoning put into stewed tomatoes, is a desecration of them.—*Ed. Germantown Telegraph.*]

Tomato Wine.—Select and mash well-ripened tomatoes; press out the juice; add one pint of water and one pound of sugar to each quart of juice. Set away in a partially filled vessel to ferment similarly to grape wine. After fermenting sufficiently put in tight kegs, and keep in a cool dry cellar until Spring, when it may be carefully drawn off and bottled, adding a small piece of root ginger to each bottle. When opened for use, a brisk effervescence takes place, and to one skilled, even in grape wines, it is difficult to distinguish its origin. It is believed that it can be made equal to the best champaigne.

A Sure Remedy for a Felon.—Take a pint of common soft soap, and stir it in air-slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition, and insert the finger therein, and change the composition once in twenty minutes, and a cure is certain. We happen to know that the above is a certain remedy, and recommend it to any one who may be troubled with that disagreeable ailment.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

Receipts for Rusk.—To one quart of milk add one pound of sugar and half pound butter, one pint of the milk must be warmed to make a sponge of, with yeast and flour, about as thick as pancake batter, let it rise all night. When risen enough, warm the other pint of milk with the sugar and butter, put it into the sponge; kneed it, but not very stiff. Let it rise again; when risen enough, mould it into cakes as large as biscuits, place them in tins and let them rise; rub them over with sugar and milk. Bake them in a quick oven. When baked, rub them again with sugar and milk to give them a gloss.

To Make Sandwitches.—Rub one tablespoonful of mustard flour into half a pound of sweet butter; spread this mixture upon thin slices of bread; from a boiled ham, cut very thin slices, and place a slice of ham between two slices of bread prepared as above; cut the sandwitches in a convenient form and serve. Some chop the trimmings of the boiled ham very fine, and lay them between the slices of prepared bread. This is a good dish for lunch, or evening entertainments.

For Preserving Citron.—Soak them in salt water three days; change the water every day. Let them remain in clear water one day, after which boil them in water with oyster shells until tender; take them out and put them in alum water, let them soak one hour. Make syrup, allowing one pound and a quarter of sugar to a pound of citron.—Let them boil in the syrup half an hour.—The citrons are best kept until the month of February before preserving.

Stuffed Peppers.—Wash and drain large peppers, cut a small piece from the top of each, cutting around the stems and take out all the seeds; fill with chopped cabbage seasoned highly with alspice, cloves, salt, and mustard seed: sew on the top pieces which have been cut out; place in jars with the covers off and cover with scalding vinegar, pressing them down every day for a week.

To Pickle Ripe Cucumbers.—Pare the cucumbers and take out the seeds; turn over them a weak brine; let them stand twenty four hours; rinse them, then turn boiling alum water over them; cover with cabbage and peach leaves and let them stand till cold, slice them; to two quarts of vinegar add one pound of sugar, and cloves. cinnamon and ginger root to your taste. Turn the vinegar over hot

How to Make Tea Properly.—The proper way to make a cup of good tea is a matter of some importance. The plan which I have practised twelve months is this: The tea pot is at once filled up with boiling water, then the tea is put into the pot, and is allowed to stand for five minutes before it is used: the leaves gradually absorb the water, and as gradually sink to the bottom; the result is that the leaves are not scalded as they are when boiling water is poured over them, and you get all the true flavor of the tea. In truth much less tea is required in this way than under the old and common practice.—*Exchange.*

Cider Wine and Champagne.—An excellent article may be made by adding three pounds of sugar to each gallon of clarified cider, letting it stand three months to ferment. By bottling the above, and adding to each a small lump of sugar, a new fermentation will be excited. Wire down the corks and you will soon have fit for use, proper sparkling cider champagne.

Pear Marmalade.—A very excellent marmalade may be made with pears, to use in making tartlets. Boil six good sized pears to a pulp, weigh them, take half their weight of sugar, put it into a saucepan with a very little water, boil it, and skim it while boiling; when boiled to a crack add the pulp of the pears, give it a boil, and add about four drops of essence of cloves; when it is cold, it is ready for use.

Soft Gingerbread.—Two eggs, two small tumblers of molasses, a pint bowl of water, a lump of saleratus of the size of a small butternut, dissolved in water, half a teacup of butter; stir in the least flour that will enable it to bake well; one teaspoonful of cloves add ginger if preferred. Bake in pans.

Welsh Rabbit.—Cut up half a pound of new cheese, put in a lump of butter as large as an egg, a teaspoonful of mustard, set it over the fire in a tin pan stirring till thoroughly melted; have ready two pieces of bread toasted, spread the melted cheese thickly over the toast, place it before the fire to brown and serve hot.

Good Pumpkin Pie Without Eggs.—One quart of boiling milk, two soda or Boston crackers rolled fine, put to the boiling milk, two teacups of strained boiled pumpkin, little salt, one cup of sugar, extract of lemon, little ginger. If this quantity will not make two pies, put in a little cold milk. Bake in a hot oven.

Preserved Pumkin.—Cut a good pumpkin in strips like citron, sprinkle sugar on them over night, pound for pound, and the juice of four lemons, in the morning, boil the peel and a little ginger root, and add to the syrup. Boil the pumpkin till tender, then turn on the syrup boiling hot.

Wedding Cake.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, two pounds of raisons, stoned, three pounds of currants well washed, one and a quarter ounce of mace, one ounce of nutmeg, one and a quarter pounds of citron, half gill of brandy, a few cloves. Bake in large loaves three hours.

Cream Fritters.—Beat six eggs until quite light, then stir in one pint of cream, one teaspoonful of salt, half a grated nutmeg, and sifted flour enough to make a thin batter; *stir it until it becomes smooth, then drop it* by spoonfuls into hot lard, and fry, and serve.

Molasses Pie.—Take nine tablespoonfuls of molasses, six tablespoonfuls of good vinegar; one and a half tablespoonfuls of flour, a small piece of butter, a few slices of lemon or grated lemon peel; cover with a rich paste. This is decidedly the *best* substitute for apple pie.

Snow Ball Pudding.—Pare and core large mellow apples, and enclose them separately in a cloth spread with boiled rice; boil them one hour; dip them in cold water before turning out. Serve them with cream sauce.

Cracker Pie.—Two soda crackers soaked in one cup of warm water, one small teaspoonful of tartaric acid, or lemon juice, one cup of sugar. Season and bake as an apple pie.

Molasses Cookies.—One coffee cup of molasses, half a cup of butter, three teaspoonfuls of soda, one and a half of cream of tartar, flour enough to roll out.

Pork Cake.—One pound salt fat pork, and one pound of raisins, chopped together fine, two cups molasses, one cup boiling water, one teaspoonful of soda, five and a half cups of flour, and plenty of spice.—*Cor. Co. Gent.*

Cocoanut Cake.—Three cups white sugar, one cup butter, one cup milk, four cups flour, six eggs, well beaten, a little spice. Drop three tablespoonsful in an ordinary sized cake-pan.—*Ib.*

Clarified Cider.—Mix one quart each of lime and clean, dry ashes, and two quarts of new milk. Pour these into a hogshead of cider just from the press. In ten hours it is fit to rack.

Milk Baths.—Lola Montez, in her lecture on beauty, tells a story of a certain city where the use of milk baths, by ladies, for the preservation of their beauty, became so general that it produced a scarcity of the article, and finally the police discovered that the dealers obtained their supplies for tea and coffee by purchasing of servants what had been used for their employers' bath!

☞A Yankee made a bet with a Dutchman that he could swallow him. The Dutchman lay down upon the table, and the Yankee, taking his big toe in his mouth, nipped it severely. "Oh, you are biting me," roared the Dutchman. "Why, you old fool," said the Yankee, "did you think I was going to swallow you whole?"

☞A printer not long ago being "flung" by his sweetheart, went to the office and tried to commit suicide with the "shooting stick," but the thing wouldn't go off. The devil wishing to pacify him, told him to peep into the sanctum where the editor was writing duns to delinquent subscribers. He did so, and the effect was magical. He says that picture of despair reconciled him to his fate.

☞A fellow, in Brooklyn, N. Y., has been compelled to pay $150 damages, to a woman, for spitting in her face. Served him right.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 28, 1857. NO. 19.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 28, 1857.

Official.

The following is the official vote of this Senatorial District:

	Koontz.	Schell.
Somerset,	2305	1716
Bedford,	1844	2457
Huntingdon,	1695	1892
	5844	6065
		5844
Wm. P. Schell's majority - -		221

Shinplasters.

A large meeting of the citizens of Harrisburg was held at the Court House on Saturday evening last, "to request the Town Council to issue small notes for the convenience of business men in making change." The dispatch further states that "a Committee was appointed to confer with the Town Council, and that the working men generally are in favor of the project." The *Telegraph*, we suppose, will approve the movement, as we see one of its proprietors was an officer of the meeting. If Harrisburg commences the issue of shinplasters, we may expect every town in the State will commence complaining of sore shins, and forthwith order the manufacture of plasters. It would be better for the business men and the working men, if nothing less than $20's were issued by the Banks—to this the times must come to prevent distress among the working classes in the future.

The Extra Session.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* figures up the pecuniary result to the State of the late session of our Legislature to the following effect:

By a provision of the Relief Bill, the banks will have to pay a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on their capital stock, on or before the first day of January next, in addition to the taxes now paid by them. This will bring in some $62,000, whilst the expenses of the Legislature have been only about $21,000.

We presume it is this feature which renders this bill so obnoxious to the banks, for whose sole benefit this extra session was called.

☞The Harrisburg *Herald* states that arrangements are now in progress for a grand military and firemen's parade there, on the occasion of General Packer's inauguration. Several first class fire companies from Philadelphia have signified their intention of being present, and we have no doubt companies from all the neighboring towns will be in attendance. A military company and band from Williamsport will escort the Governor elect to the Capitol, and an effort will be made to secure the attendance of a large number of volunteer companies from other places.

Finance and Fashion.—In ordinary times, says an exchange, the "marriages" and "deaths" in the newspapers numerically about balance each other. Of late, however, the former have grown small by degrees and beautifully less—but death about holds his own in spite of the pressure. The truth is wives in these days of silks and flounces, humbugs, and hoops, are come to be a luxury beyond the reach of a common man's means, and hence, like most other luxuries, they must be dispensed with in hard times. Fashionable weddings are few and far between.—Wait a little longer. Can't afford it.

☞The Major Generals of the several Divisions, and Brigadier Generals of the several Brigades of the Uniformed Volunteers of Pennsylvania, will meet in Convention at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 9th day of November next, for the purpose of devising some plan whereby the General Assembly of the Commonwealth may be induced to organize its forces on a sound and salutary basis, and the ancient pride of Pennsylvania—her citizen soldiery—be restored to its former proud position.

How Prophetic!—The following is an extract from a speech made by President Buchanan, when in Congress, on the independent treasury bill:

"The evils of a redundant paper circulation are manifest to every eye. It alternately raises and sinks the value of every man's property. It makes a beggar of the man to morrow who indulged in dreams of wealth to day. It converts the business of society into a mere lottery, whilst those who distribute the prizes are wholly irresponsible to the people. When the collapse comes—as come it must—it casts laborers out of employment, crushes manufacturers and merchants, and ruins thousands of honest and industrious citizens."

York County.

This county came up to the work nobly at the late election. We give the vote of a few of the townships:

	Packer.	Wilmot.	Hazle.
Chanceford	138	19	65
Codorus	250	2	00
Dover	272	32	4
Hopewell	219	43	114
Heidleburg	178	6	6
Jackson	123	15	1
Manheim	154	00	00
N. Codorus	239	13	10
W. Manheim	134	7	5
York twp.	231	10	90
	1938	147	295

Packer's majority in the county over Wilmot, is 3,536—over Wilmot and Hazlehurst, 2,204.

The History of a Paper Currency.

Some one says that the history of paper money is a history of revulsions; of alternate prosperity beyond the natural bounds of health, and adversity as far beyond the ordinary limits of commercial distress. This is true, every word. We need no other proof of the correctness of the position, than the scenes which we are now passing through—a repetition of similar scenes often enacted before. If the revulsion is now more extensive, the ruin and distress deeper and more appalling, which has been caused by the present disruption of a soap-bubble currency, if it is more sweeping and more intense, it is because the business speculations of the country have been more highly stimulated by Bank expansions, and have been conducted on a more gigantic scale. In 1816, there were but about two hundred Banks in the country—we now have more than we care to enumerate.

The causes of the terrible revulsion, the effect of which is now felt in shuddering agony in every department of society, the causes are the same which produced the wild schemes of gambling and extravagance which covered the country with wreck and ruin in 1816-17 and 1837. It was the abuse of credit—the over expansion of a worthless currency, that stimulated all kinds of luxury, extravagance, speculation and over-trading, followed by a crash that shattered the whole superstructure of society. These causes may be accurately explained by quoting the language of John Randolph, who traced the mischief to its proper source. In his memorable speech in Congress, when the proposition was made to establish a National Bank as a remedy for the financial distress the country was then suffering, Mr. Randolph said:

"The evil of the times was a spirit engendered in this republic, fatal to republican principles, fatal to republican virtue; a spirit to live by any means but those of honest industry; a spirit of profusion; in other words, the spirit of Cataline himself, *alieni avidus, sui profuses;* a spirit of expediency not only in public, but in private life; the system of Diddler in the farce—living any way and well, wearing an expensive coat, and drinking the finest wines, at any body's expense."

Who can deny that it is to this same immoral thirst to become suddenly rich—to this ostentatious display of costly furniture, elegant houses and expensive clothing—to this insane desire of acquisition in order to outshine our neighbors, that the present distress is to be attributed? And who can deny that all this idleness, laziness, and reckless extravagance, has been stimulated into a fever and ungovernable passion, by the effusion of a copious flood of paper money, which has borne multitudes far away from a safe footing, and left them at the mercy of the most treacherous sea that ever mocked the struggles of drowning wretches in their death-agony!

The only remedy from these terrible financial evils, our only true and safe means of avoiding a recurrence of them, is to do away with legislative corporate charters to print money out of paper rags; to take from paper credit the character of money; to take from it the sanction of the Legislature which alone gives it currency, and leave it to find its own level as the mere evidence of private debt.—The exclusive privilege of issuing a paper credit under the title of money, is the greatest curse this country now endures, as it is the mother of almost every conceivable iniquity and distress. It is a curse in all its relations and influences, political, financial, and moral. It is hostile to liberty, it destroys the equilibrium of trade, it induces a reckless spirit of gambling, in place of a spirit of honest industry, and unsettles all the established ethics of property.

We cannot forbear quoting again from the great speech of Mr. Randolph, in which he termed the banking system of this country a monstrous alliance between bank and State. He says, "We are tied hand and foot and bound to conciliate this mammon, which is set up to worship in this christian land.—Whilst our Government denounces a hierarchy; whilst it will permit no privileged order for conducting the service of the only true God; whilst it denounces a nobility, it has a privileged order of new men, the pressure of whose feet is upon our necks."

If this was true when Mr. Randolph uttered these memorable words in the halls of Congress, how much more is it true at the present time, when this privileged order of paper nobility control the whole monied transactions of the country, the prices of labor and all kinds of property that is either bought or sold, nay, the prosperity of the nation itself. Shall we longer submit to this soulless despotism of irresponsible Bank Directors?

Now is our time. Now is the day and now is the hour. It is the most favorable opportunity we can ever hope to have for crushing this terrible evil, which is grinding multitudes beneath its gigantic foot. There is no half-way house—no intermediate ground of safety. We must either crush the system or it will crush us. We must either abolish paper money Banks, or the Banks will abolish every vestige of our national freedom.

We desire that we may not be misunderstood. We do not ask that all kinds of Banks and banking shall be abolished. We expect that there will be Banks of discount and deposite, which will loan real money and receive real money on trust for safe keeping. We do not expect to abolish commercial credit—that we leave to be regulated by the laws of trade and the principles of justice and morality.—But we do expect that the people will resolutely determine to abolish a fictitious currency of brown paper, possessing no real value, and in fact but a certificate of debt, and return to the only currency known to the Constitution, gold and silver. This is the only important question now open for political discussion, and the sooner our Democratic papers show their hands, the better it will be for all concerned.—*Phila. Evening Argus.*

The new Stay Law.

The most material change that has been intr oduced in the law as it stood prior to the 13th of October, 1857, consists in the fact that *one year* is allowed as a stay of execution on all judgments, without regard to amounts, where the debtor is able to comply with the usual conditions; whereas, hitherto the time of the stay has been graduated according to the amount of the debt. On judgments hereafter obtained, the stay is to be computed from the first day of the term to which suit is brought. A judgment debtor could always plead his freehold, but that freehold consisted of *unincumbered* real estate. Now, he is allowed to plead his freehold, if his estate be worth the debt over and above existing incumbrances. In this respect the law has been modified. Hitherto, on judgments before aldermen, three, six, or nine, months stay has been allowed, and in court, six, nine, or twelve months, according to the amount of the judgment, and the stay was obtained either by pleading a freehold worth the amount of the judgment, and free from incumbrances, or by entering the security of a responsible person. Now, the time is made uniform, that is, one year, without regard to the sum recovered. But still there must be security. There is no such thing as a stay without security, and this egregious ignorance of the law should be at once corrected. There are also qualifications and exceptions in the act of 13th of October, 1857, which go far to deprive a defendant of the benefit seemingly held out to him. If he has had his stay, or if he has waived it, he cannot demand the new stay. Indeed, this provision of the recent act, like many others to be found in it, promises to be relief only in name—an empty shadow and a feeble hope. It will not prevent the bringing of a single suit, and we venture to express the opinion that there is not one case in ten, perhaps not one in fifty, in which the debtor can comply with its requirements, in order to avail himself of its so called benefits.—*Press.*

The Wisdom of Democratic Measures.—In the course of a pointed and well written article on the wisdom of democratic measures, the New Haven Register remarks:

"In the present financial crisis the whole country turns to it as the pillar of salvation. Formerly when the government made its deposits in the banks, and the banks traded on the money thus deposited with them, or loaned it to their customers, every disbursement from the United States Treasury added to the financial pressure, by requiring the banks to demand payment, from their customers to enable them to meet the treasury drafts. But now every disbursement lets loose the golden stream from the treasury itself, and the banks and their customers feel the relief when most needed. The operations of the treasury in the present crisis, under the advice and superintendence of Secretary Cobb, are praised everywhere, by all business men, irrespective of party or creed; and the wisdom of the independent treasury system, is acknowledged everywhere and by none more heartily than those, who twenty years ago, would have compassed sea and land to have it trampled in the dust.

"Men of the present day think there never was a measure so deeply execrated as the Kansas Nebraska bill; when the truth is, that that honest bill never received one half the denunciation and abuse that was heaped upon the independent treasury; and we have not a doubt that the former, like the latter, will be generally admitted at no distant day to be one of the wisest, most just, and safe measures of public policy that have ever marked the ascendancy of the democratic party.

The Farmers.

A New Jersey Farmer hits off some folks handsomely. He says:

"People say farmers are the most independent class; and pray why should we not be? We have to work hard enough for what we get. The reason why farmers don't fall along with the rest, is because we live within our means. I own a good farm, and if I was to live as people do in cities, it would take five farms to keep me and my family.

A word about the present troubles. There are several causes for them. One is pride and extravagance, another too many banks, too much paper money, and hence so much speculation. People now-a-days want to get rich in a short time, and that without work. If we expect to be a prosperous and happy people we must come back to first principles—off coat and go to work, deal honestly, be polite, and treat everybody with respect.

Coin in this Country.—The Philadelphia *North American* has looked into the official figures for a series of years, in order to approximate a safe opinion on the amount of coin now in the country. The result is regarded as very encouraging at the present juncture. There has been an enormous drain of specie to pay for foreign goods, but great as it is the coinage has been greater. This paper states that there is now in the United States at least $290,000,000. When the revulsion of 1837 occurred, there were not over sixty or seventy millions of coinage in the whole country, and about one-half of it in the Banks to meet liabilities reaching $340,000,000. Croakers, who are disposed to compare the two periods, and to find in them like causes and consequences, will do well to ponder upon the facts here presented. There are gold and silver enough to have a specie currency, and why not adopt it? Now is a capital time to do so, as the prices of all kinds of property are coming down to that basis.

Buried Treasure Coming to Light.—The Peninsular (Del.) News says: "The people of the lower part of Sussex, continue to pick up silver coins along the coast. A friend informs us that, according to the best information he can collect, there have been from eight to nine thousand dollars collected altogether. The coin dates as far down as 1718, and is in circulation all over Baltimore Hundred. The prevailing opinion is that it is the money which was buried by Gibbs and Walmsley, the two notorious pirates, who, after conviction, confessed that they buried money in the sand in that neighborhood."

Banks and Banking.

Under this caption the *Washington Union* says: "Since a portion of the American banks have ceased to pay their debts, we have been prepared for the current efforts to induce all others to follow their example.—We shall not be surprised to learn that those seeking to sustain themselves find their fallen brethren their most determined enemies. Should the failure become general, no invidious comparisons could be drawn. But as there are very many banks and bankers who will not fail, efforts are being made to avert all injurious effects upon the reputation of such as have actually done so. Hence, we see it stated in the papers, and hear it in the streets, that their *"suspension was intended as a measure of relief!"* It requires great effrontery to make such assertions, and almost unlimited credulity to secure their belief. Those having a knowledge of business and who reflect upon it, will never credit such an idle and absurd assumption. If suspension is a relief measure, the more extensive the greater the relief. Debtors as well as banks, should suspend. If suspension by a bank relieves its customers, of course, the suspension by the customers, must relieve the banks. Banks never suspend to favor their debtors, but to relieve themselves. They become involved for want of capital, or because of bad management, by setting the ordinary rules of banking at defiance, and cannot meet their engagements, and then stop payment. Who is then relieved? The banks relieve themselves by refusing to pay. This is a measure of relief to them, but to nobody else. Instead of relieving their debtors or the public, exactly the reverse happens.—They require all owing them, to pay as fast as they can draw money from them. They contract their credits, sacrificing those who owe them, when not prompt, without a scruple. When they have drawn in from the community as much as suits their purposes, and have retrieved their errors in banking, and money becomes plenty, they commence to pay their own debts. But they do not allow their debtors to delay payment until they have retrieved their affairs, and until money becomes abundant. If a merchant allows his note to be protested, his character is gone and he can get no further credit.—He is telegraphed as having failed. He consults his creditors if he is honest and wise; offers them the control of all he has, and abides their direction. He compromises and gets an extension, or goes on, as they advise. But banks consult not holders of their bills or their depositors, creditors, or the public who are affected by their acts, but the managing coterie of the directors' room, and consult their own interests, and determine to act accordingly, let it hurt or ruin whom it may. The exceptions are few and tend to establish the general rule. If banks have real solid capital, and are well conducted, they can and should pay their debts as well as individuals. If they have no capital, or are badly conducted, there is no good reason why they should escape the natural consequences of their condition.

Pay your Small Debts.

The country is now, commercially, at a stand-still. There is no movement, and until there is, there can be no life. There must be a beginning somewhere; and the beginning cannot be made in a better way than by the payment of the small debts which the people of the country owe to one another.

The country is full of grain and produce of all kinds, and the cities are nearly empty and ready to purchase freely. Many, very many farmers are indebted in small sums to country storekeepers, and are probably waiting until money is plenty, to pay them.—There is no need to wait. Let every farmer so indebted, gather up enough flour, or grain, or other produce, sufficient to cancel his debt, and pay it, instead of money, to the storekeeper. The latter, without a doubt, will be glad to take it, for it will enable him to pay his debts in the cities where he deals. He will at once forward the supplies thus received, and when he has thus met his liabilities, his city creditors will be able to meet theirs, in turn, and so on, until one debt cancels another, and that another, and that another, and a few thousand bushels of grain thus put in motion, will carry relief to many who are now groaning under a load too heavy for them to carry. If this were but once begun fairly, commerce would soon begin to flow again in its natural channels, and the country would feel the impulse of a re-awakened life. There is no place for this to begin but with the farmers. They must not wait for the banks to move the produce, but must begin to move it themselves, in the liquidation of their little debts, and the after movement will come of itself. The great want of the community, now, is a general settlement of accounts, and a squaring up of balances wherever practicable.

The same thing is true of cities as of the country. The man in the city who owes a mechanic, or trader, or manufacturer, or storekeeper, even if it be so small a sum as one dollar, should pay it now, if he is able. One dollar thus put in motion, may pay a hundred small debts in the course of a day. The tailor and the shoemaker, thus paid, will in turn pay those with whom they deal, and these will pay others, and so on without end. —*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Pennsylvania Railroad Earnings.

The following statement shows the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of September, compared with September last year:

Receipts for the Road, Sept. 30,	$498,546 20
Same month last year	415,949 98
Increase	82,596 22
Receipts from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1857,	3,866,133 93
Same period last year	3,631,928 81
Increase	234,205 12

The above statement includes the entire road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, but not the canal. About $20,000 of the income of September, 1857, over September, 1856, is due to the Columbia Railway, having been operated by the Company. This reduces the increased earnings for the month from the Pennsylvania Railroad proper to about $62,500, which is highly gratifying, especially when we take into consideration the fact, that the majority of railroads this year show a great falling off in their earnings as compared with last year. This is a renewed instance of the great popularity and importance of this great Pennsylvania improvement.—*Altoona Tribune.*

☞Times are improving, and men are getting on their legs again," said a New York gentleman to his friend. "How so?" "Why, those who used to ride down in their carriages now walk."

Pennsylvania Election.

The following is the official vote for Governor, Commissioner, and Judges:

Counties,	Packer.	Wilmot.	Hazlehurst.
Adams,	2363	1900	58
Allegheny,	6600	7689	856
Armstrong,	2409	2106	111
Beaver,	1557	1999	20
Bedford,	2338	1568	398
Bradford,	2082	5642	6
Berks,	8722	2750	874
Blair,	1819	1450	569
Bucks,	5747	4801	101
Butler,	2361	2831	60
Cambria,	2379	1042	165
Carbon,	1557	672	153
Centre,	2663	2145	35
Chester,	5388	5269	424
Clarion,	2132	987	23
Clearfield,	1459	725	235
Columbia,	2410	1144	30
Crawford,	2576	3514	00
Cumberland,	3078	2466	58
Clinton,	1464	1083	18
Dauphin,	3109	2656	600
Delaware,	1598	1614	609
Erie,	1985	3305	00
Elk,	502	276	3
Franklin,	3186	3068	91
Fulton,	817	570	347
Fayette,	3104	2520	80
Greene,	2034	1000	8
Huntingdon,	1749	1678	248
Indiana,	1437	2650	00
Jefferson,	1268	1125	54
Juniata,	1108	1035	20
Lancaster,	6486	7690	1236
Lebanon,	1980	2664	182
Lawrence,	993	1992	00
Lehigh,	3805	2957	9
Lycoming,	2824	1684	347
Luzerne,	5268	3536	214
M'Kean,	496	565	7
Mercer,	2539	2928	49
Mifflin,	1532	1217	104
Monroe,	2254	504	5
Montgomery,	5448	2608	1386
Montour,	1080	568	71
Northampton,	4067	1111	1010
Northumberland,	2821	974	490
Perry,	1965	1564	161
Potter,	495	957	4
Philadelphia,	27749	10001	14335
Pike,	758	190	12
Schuylkill,	5980	3079	581
Somerset,	1741	2277	5
Snyder,	999	989	81
Sullivan,	494	265	0
Susquehanna,	2419	3224	8
Tioga,	1193	3284	2
Venango,	1900	1790	00
Union,	971	1275	162
Warren,	899	1360	9
Wyoming,	1226	995	12
Washington,	3752	3614	142
Wayne,	1992	1691	49
Westmoreland,	4361	3448	24
York,	5314	1778	1332
Total,	188,890	146,147	28,160
Packer over Wilmot		42,743	
Packer over both,		14,583	

The total vote for Canal Commissioner, Supreme Judges, and on the amendments to the Constitution is as follows:

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Nimrod Strickland, D.,	187,196
William Milward, R.,	144,428
John F. Linderman, A.,	26,638

SUPREME JUDGES.

William Strong, D.,	186,823
Jas. Thompson, D.,	187,023
Jos. J. Lewis, R.,	142,526
James Veech, R.,	142,377
Jacob Broom, A.,	27,246
Jasper E. Brady, A.,	26,954

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
For	122,658	117,142	114,666	118,205
Ag't.	13,653	21,412	20,395	14,332
M'j. for	109,005	95,730	94,271	103,873

Suspended Railroads.—Within the last thirty days the following railroad companies are reported as have either gone to protest on their floating debt, suspended or made an assignment of their property:

	Total Liabilities.
New York and Erie, - -	$38,000,000
Illinois Central, - - -	24,000,000
Philadelphia and Reading, -	20,000,000
Michigan Central, - - -	14,000,000
Michigan Southern, - - -	18,009,000
Cleveland and Toledo, - -	7,500,000
Milwaukie and Mississippi, -	7,000,000
La Crosse and Milwaukie, -	14,000,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg, -	6,000,000
Delaware, Lackawana and Western, - - - - - - -	10,000,000
Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du-Lac, - - - - - - -	5,000,000
North Pennsylvania, - - -	6,000,000
Cumberland Coal Company, -	6,000,000
Huntingdon and Broad Top -	1,200,000
Steubenville and Indiana, estimated, - - - - - - -	5,000,000
Total, - - -	$181,700,000

The Failure of the Potato Crop in England.—The London Star, of Oct. 6th, says that the anticipations which had, up to that time, prevailed of a plentiful crop of potatoes in that country had been suddenly dispelled. The Star says:

"Within the last few weeks, however, the rot has manifested itself in the most extraordinary manner. Hundreds of acres will not pay for the digging, as the potatoes, although looking very well when first taken out of the ground, in 24 hours are unfit for use. Unfortunately, this sudden manifestation of the disease is not confined to any particular district, but seems very general. This is very sad intelligence for the poor, as it will practically put this valuable esculent beyond their reach. Fortunately, however, we have had a plentiful harvest."

Effects of the Panic on Emigrants.—The prospect of hard times for the coming winter has largely increased the number of passengers going to England. Every ship going from New York to Liverpool has, it is stated, all the passengers she can carry, and multitudes apply for opportunities to work their way across the Atlantic. It is supposed that as soon as the news of the financial revulsion reaches the other side there will be a decided check to emigration from the old world.

☞To such an extent has the present crisis affected importations that some of the New York importers, it is stated, have commenced to send back goods to Europe rather than pay the duty on them or incur the risk of not being able to sell them.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Card, Blank, and Handbill Printing.

[*From the Report of the Committee on Printing made at the third Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society.*]

"Wm. Lewis, for the "Globe" office, exhibited a large variety of mercantile and legal blanks, business cards, and handbills, which came more immediately within the divisions to which premiums were allotted. They were evidently copies of the custom work done at his office, all tastefully got up, and admirably executed, reflecting great credit on the office, and would compare favorably with the work of any office in our large cities.

Wm. Lewis, for the largest variety and best specimens of Business Cards and Blanks, $1 00

For the largest variety and best specimens of Handbills, $1 00."

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "Globe" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞Specimens of "Globe" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. Roman's Clothing Store opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of Henry McMangill. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

DIED.

In Altoona, on the 29th ult., Anna Maria Burchinell, wife of Thomas Burchinell, in the 49th year of her age.

This instance of mortality has justly occasioned the profoundest sorrow and regret. Mrs. B. was a woman of superior mind, of elevated affections, and of earnest, forcible character. To her husband she was a congenial and devoted wife, to her children an affectionate and prudent mother, to the community an obliging friend, and to all a most beautiful example of firm and unobtrusive piety.—Such being her character, the profound respect and intense affection with which her husband and children regarded her, is not at all surprising. They feel that to them she was all that a wife and mother could be, and they deplore their loss with deep and unaffected sorrow.

Through the long protracted illness of this lamented friend, loving eyes watched over her, and loving hearts ministered to her wants. Nor was this all, for the blessed Savior, who was ever more to her than husband, child or friend, supported her in affliction and gave her victory in death. She was indeed a christian, and to her, death was but the commencement of eternal life. And although there be anguish in the thought that her place here is now vacant, and that we shall see her face no more this side of the grave, yet it is consoling to remember that she has gone to a happier land where the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne shall lead her to fountains of living water, and God himself shall wipe away all tears from her eyes.

Her cares and sufferings were terminated by death, but not her existence. That will be, through endless eges, an uninterrupted scene of tranquility and joy.

"There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found;
And while the mouldering ashes sleep
Low in the ground,
The Soul, of origin Divine,
God's glorious image, freed from clay,
In heaven's eternal sphere shall shine,
A star of day.
The Sun is but a spark of fire—
A transient meteor in the sky:
The Soul, immortal as its sire,
Shall never die."

BANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!

The subscribers have again returned from the East, with an enlarged stock of

Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery,	Hollow-ware,
Paints,	Saddlery,
Oils,	Coach trimmings, &c. &c.

With an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail—extremely low.

☞Bank Notes taken at par for goods.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.

STOLEN!—The Store of the undersigned was robbed on the night of the 7th August, 1857, and among other valuables, the following were taken, viz:

Certificate of Register of Land office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Military Bounty Land Warrant (Act of 1855) No. 2117, issued to Studley Bisbee for 160 acres, assigned to me, and located Nov. 3, 1855, on E. ½ of S.W. ¼, and S.W. ¼ of S.W. ¼, Section Eleven (11) and S.E. ¼ of S.E. ¼, Section Ten (10) in Township 78, North of Range 39, West of 5th Principal Meridian. Also, Certificate of Register of Land office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Military Bounty Land Warrant (Act of 1855) No. 13070 issued to Sarah P. Wing for 120 acres, assigned to me, and located Dec. 13, 1855, on S. ½ of N.E. ¼, and N.W. ¼ of N.E. ¼, Section Eight, (8) in Township 82, North of Range 21, West of 5th Principal Meridian.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same, as application will be made by the undersigned to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., for the delivery of the Patents which may issue on said Tracts of Land, when the same are ready for transmission.

WM. J. GEISINGER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857-6t.

THE WITHERED HEART.

By T. S. ARTHUR.

This is a large 12mo. volume, Price $1.00 with a fine mezzotint engraving, and is one of the most thrilling tales ever written by the author. It shows how a man may seem to the world all that is good and noble, and yet be a tyrant in his family, and finally send his wife to a mad-house.

We publish all Mr. Arthur's new books, also works of History, Biography, &c., for which we want Agents in all parts of the United States, to whom the largest commission will be paid, also an extra commission in the way of gifts.

J. W. BRADLEY,
48 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—Specimen copies sent by mail, free, on receipt of the price of book. Oct. 28, 1857.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!! CHAS. HARKNESS & SON, *WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS*, 338 Market Street, (South-east Corner of Fourth Street,) *PHILADELPHIA*,

Have determined to close out their ELEGANT STOCK of new Style Fall and Winter Clothing, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION on the regular prices.

Wholesale Buyers will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

N. B.—Notes of all SOLVENT BANKS taken at PAR.

October 28, 1857-3m.

COAL BUCKETS and SHOVELS, a fine assortment at the Hardware store of
oct28-4t. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS & STUFFERS, an improved kind, for sale at the Hardware store of
oct28-4t. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

BAR IRON, at 3 75 per 100 lbs., by
oct28-4t. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28-3)

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28-3)

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28-3)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28-3)

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28-3)

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of
FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MOURNING COLLARS—handsome styles, just received by
FISHER & McMURTRIE.

THE LATEST and NEWEST Styles of Ladies' Collars at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

SUSPENDED—Juniata lodge 117 I.O.O.F. The Masons are now fitting up the room and will occupy it in a short time.

THANKSGIVING.—Governor Pollock has issued a proclamation, appointing Thursday the 26th day of Nov. as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise in this State.

☞There is better or no hopes of the extensive manufacturing establishments at Danville, Pa., going into operation before spring.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.—The rebels in India, during the recent outbreaks, murdered the four missionary families of the Presbyterian Board at Futtenburgh.

VALUABLE IMMIGRANTS.—A company of Swiss has recently bought a tract of 20,000 acres of land near Connelton, Indiana, and intend to settle on it, having a town for the transaction of their business near the centre, on the bank of the river, and dividing the remainder of the tract into farms.

☞"The pepper dodge" is the latest refinement of street robberies in New York. A fellow meets you and throws Cayenne pepper in your eyes; his confederate comes up, inquires the cause of your agony; assists you all in his power; picks your pockets; throws a fresh handful of pepper and leaves.

GLORIOUS TIMES.—When men put all their "chink" under lock and key and publicly lament that it has ceased to circulate—and when men with well filled pockets refuse to pay their debts or forgive their debtors.

☞A Western editor once apologised to his readers after this fashion:—"We intended to have a death and marriage to publish this week, but a violent storm prevented the bledding, and the doctor being taken sick himself, the patient recovered, and we are accordingly cheated out of both."

KILLED—a fine cow of Mr. Eclaris Thomas, on Thursday last, at a short distance above town, by the passenger train coming east.

☞Bear hunting is becoming a favorite sport in Cambria county.

AFTER THEM WITH A LONG POLE.—G. Nelson Smith, editor of the *Johnstown Echo*, and Member elect, is after the "National Democrats" of Cambria, with a long pole, knocking down the persimmons in every direction.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The brig Thomas Cain, Eagle, from Sisal, reports that the Indians had massacred nearly all the inhabitants of a village about sixty miles from Merida. Over 500 bodies had been found, and more were being discovered daily in the woods, shockingly mutilated.

☞The citizens of Clearfield having a few days since caught a horse-thief, were with difficulty dissuaded from lynching him. He, however, made a confession, upon which several parties have been arrested.

☞The *Journal* says that "Col. Wharton has been the means of not only electing Dr. Houtz from this county, but also Schell to the Senate."

SLIGHTLY HOAXED.—Those who believed the *Journal's* assertion that Evans would be elected.

LOOKS WELL—the new German Reformed Church.

☞Old Spanish quarters, levies and fips, are as good as premium wheat now-a-days.

☞The *American* says it must be gratifying to the *Journal* editors to know that they have at last succeeded in breaking down the opposition to Locofocoism. Between them be it—small favors thankfully received.

☞Travellers from the West, state that the wheat in every direction remains in stack, the farmers, as a general rule, having threshed no more than they want for their own use.

☞Mrs. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, died at Saratoga, on Friday last, aged about 60 years. She was one of the most remarkable and brilliant women the country ever produced.

☞At the next meeting of Congress two new States will apply for admission into the Union—Oregon and Minnesota.

☞THE BEST KIND OF BANKS THIS YEAR—Banks of earth. They "shell out" on demand.

☞A meeting of eight hundred German working men was held in Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon last, to take into consideration the present state of affairs. They want work, *will have it, or fight.* They blame the banks and speculators for bringing upon them the present distressing times. The people in the country can have no idea of the distress already existing in the cities and most of the manufacturing towns of the United States.

FEMALE LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco (Cal.) papers say that there are hundreds of servant girls in that city, worth from $1,000 to $10,000 each, their ordinary wages being now $25 a month. In the splendor of their dresses they far eclipse their mistresses, and as the saying is, they "can take Broadway down" without an effort.

☞"A lady" asks the Portland Advertiser to request those clergymen who preach against silks and satins, not to wear black satin vests, or lift their arms so high as to display the silk linings in their sleeves.

HIGH WAGES FOR GIRLS.—The Lake Superior Republican says: "Any amount of female help is wanted here, as girls to do housework are scarce. Good girls get from $12 to $30 per month.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Western Railroad Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in which 52 railroads were represented, resolved to abolish runners, to increase freight charges and make them uniform, and to give free passes only to certain officers and agents of the roads, and to the editors of newspapers located in the counties through which the line of road runs.

AT PAR—pills. Dr. Christy of Blair, Dr. Houtz of Huntingdon, and Dr. Bowers of Mifflin, all Democrats, have been elected to the Legislature. Three Democratic gains.

UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES.—The New York *Times* of Wednesday gives a list of 11,000 operatives who have been thrown out of employment in that city by recent events. The sad work is still in progress.

ABSENT-MINDED—a subscriber at Hollidaysburg. He requested his bill but neglected to give his name.

☞Courting is an irregular, active, transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, and agrees with all the girls in town.

☞When all the white people of the United States reduce their expenses one shilling a day, it makes a difference of eighteen millions of dollars a week, and over fifty millions every month.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., at about 10 o'clock, the potter shop of Mr. John Hicks, in this borough, was discovered to be on fire in the second story. It was, however, by the exertion of our citizens, extinguished before the building was entirely consumed. On the same night, at about 3 o'clock, A. M., the stable of Mr. Thomas McGarvey was also discovered to be on fire, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that a horse and cow, which were in the stable, perished before they could be taken out. The loft of the stable contained a large quantity of hay, and such was the heat occasioned by its combustion, that it was by the utmost exertion that Mr. McGarvey's dwelling house was prevented from being burnt also.

It is quite certain that both these fires were the work of some black hearted villians, intent upon the ruin of some of our citizens, and no exertion should be spared in ferretting out and bringing to justice the offenders. It is but a short time since the same diabolical crime was carried into execution against one of our most respectable and industrious citizens, living in the vicinity of the fires just recorded. Our citizens have determined to be on the look out for these demons in human form, and have instituted a night watch to guard their property and their lives.—*Shirleysburg Herald.*

☞The price of milk has been raised in Boston to 6 cents a quart, and in New York to 7 cents a quart. Anticipated drought and the consequent low run of springs and wells, is ascribed as the chief cause of this advance.

Legislature of 1858.

The following tables exhibit the political complexion of the Legislature of 1858:

SENATE.

Philadelphia City—Harlan Ingram, Dem.
Richardson L. Wright, D. *S. J. Randal,** D. *N. J. Marselis,* D.
Chester and Delaware—*Kauffman,* Opp.
Montgomery—Thomas P. Knox, D.
Bucks—Jonathan Ely, D.
Lehigh and Northampton—Joseph Laubach, D.
Berks—John C. Evans, D.
Schuylkill—C. M. Straub, D.
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—*Thos. Craig, Jr.,* D.
Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—C. Reed Myer, Opp.
Luzerne—Geo. P. Steele, D.
Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Warren—G. W. Scofield, Opp.
Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Andrew Gregg, Opp.
Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia—*Charles R. Buckalew,* D.
Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin—Henry Fetter, D.
Dauphin and Lebanon—*John B. Rutherford,* Opp.
Lancaster—*Bartram A. Schaffer,* Opp.
Marshall, Opp.
York—William H. Welsh, D.
Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Geo. W. Brewer, D.
Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—*Wm. P. Schell,* D.
Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—John Cresswell, Jr., D.
Indiana and Armstrong—Titian J. Coffee, Opp.
Westmoreland and Fayette—*Jacob Turney,* Dem.
Washington and Greene—*G. W. Miller,* D.
Allegheny—William Wilkins, D., E. D. Gazzam, Opp.
Beaver and Butler—John R. Harris, Opp.
Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—*Francis,* Opp.
Erie and Crawford—D. A. Finney, Opp.
Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—Henry Souther, Opp.

Recapitulation.

	Democrats.	Opposition.
Holding over	13	8
New Members	7	5
Total	20	13

New members in *Italic*—old members in Roman.
*To fill vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Districts.	*Dem.*	*Opp.*
Philadelphia city,	17	
Delaware,	1	
Chester,		3
Montgomery,	3	
Bucks,	2	
Northampton,	2	
Lehigh and Carbon,	2	
Monroe and Pike,	1	
Wayne,	1	
Luzerne,	3	
Susquehanna,		1
Bradford,		2
Wyo'ng, Sul'n, Colum'a & Mont'r,	2	
Lycoming and Clinton,	2	
Centre,	1	
Mifflin,	1	
Union, Snyder and Juniata,	2	
Northumberland,	1	
Schuylkill,	3	
Dauphin,	1	1
Lebanon,		1
Berks,	3	
Lancaster,		4
York,	2	
Cumberland and Perry,	2	
Adams,	1	
Franklin and Fulton,	1	1
Bedford and Somerset,	1	1
Huntingdon,	1	
Blair,	1	
Cambria,	1	
Indiana,		1
Armstrong and Westmoreland,	3	
Fayette,	1	
Greene,	1	
Washington,		2
Allegheny,	1	4
Beaver and Lawrence,		2
Butler,		2
Mercer and Venango,		2
Clarion and Forest,	1	
Jefferson, Clear'd, Elk & M'Kean,	2	
Crawford and Warren,		2
Erie,		2
Potter and Tioga,		2
	67	33

From the "Pennsylvania School Journal" for September.

Common School Matters.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
Harrisburg, October, 1857.

Division of School Fund: It has been decided, over and over again, by this department,—as often, doubtless, as a dozen times a year for the last twenty years,—that the school moneys of a district cannot be divided equally amongst the schools, unless the latter are all equal in their circumstances and necessary expenditures. It is difficult to understand how the contrary opinion and practice should have prevailed. Education, not money, is the object of the school system. The money raised by local taxation and the State appropriation, is a means, not an end; and the means should be so applied as to most fairly and equitably accomplish the desired educational result.

The contingent expenses of each school, for fuel, repairs, &c., are to be paid out of the common treasury, according to the necessities of each, whether they amount to the same sum in every case, or not. The wages of teachers could be regulated by their qualifications, the grade and size of the school in which they are employed, and the amount of professional labor they have to perform—whether all are equal, or no two alike. The funds of the district should remain in the treasury, without division, until wanted for their legitimate uses, and then be drawn out by orders upon the treasurer, specifying the school and the particular item of expense.—These, of course, will be mostly arranged and understood, before any of the expenses become payable.

The schools should all be kept open the same length of time, and in all other respects equal and exact justice should be done to all parts of the district, as near as may be practicable. But equality of money is not justice, unless other circumstances are also equal. Some schools are large and some small, owing to the density of population or otherwise; and it would be manifestly unjust to pay the teacher of fifty to seventy scholars, no higher wages than the teacher of twenty scholars; or to put the holder of a first-class certificate on the same level as to the compensation, with the holder of a barely passable temporary certificate. The only serious obstacle to the due administration of the system in this respect, is the scarcity of competent teachers, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of getting suitable teachers for all the schools. But this evil is becoming less every year; and until it is entirely removed, Directors must take the responsibility, exercise their own judgment, and do the best they can for the important public interests committed to their charge.

EFFECTS OF SUSPENSION.—The whole amount of specie in the United States is estimated at $250,000,000. Pennsylvania, having one tenth of the population, and more than one tenth of the wealth of the Union, has at least $25,000,000 of this specie—in all probability much more. In ordinary times this specie circulates freely. In times of panic and of a depreciated currency, it scarcely circulates at all. If ten dollars in notes, which are still money for ordinary transactions, are worth fifty cents or one dollar less than specie, nearly every body refuses to pay out their gold and silver. They will not suffer their good currency to be put on an equality with a bad one. This is but natural. Consequently, and not only have the banks withdrawn many of their own notes from circulation, by failing to redeem their notes. In a state of suspension, meanwhile, those who have specie either hoard it up, or send it to brokers to be sold for a premium. Thus thousands of dollars are sold every day to brokers in Philadelphia, and they in turn sell it to parties who require it to pay their obligations at points outside of our own State, which thus becomes drained of its specie.

☞"Impossible is a word only to be found in the dictionary of fools," said Napoleon. It is not intellect that makes a man great, so much as earnest purpose. The men in all times who have deeply impressed their character upon their age, have not been so much men of high intellectual power, as men of indomitable will and unceasing industry.

☞One of our cotemporaries is insisting that there is magic in the number *seven.* It remarks that the years 1817, '27, '37, '47, and '57, have been remarkable for their financial revulsions, the alternate decades being the most severe, until superstitious people have come to regard the seven as an unlucky number, and '77, it is supposed, will round the history with a most convincing illustration.

☞Over 2000 girls employed in the cloak business, in New York, have been discharged from employment by the breaking, stoppage, or want of money of the persons who employed them.

☞The Siamese twins, now about 45 years of age, have fourteen children. They are about to proceed to Cuba to exhibit themselves.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR—The remarks which we have reiterated from day to day for weeks past in regard to the breadstuffs market will apply equally well to-day. There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the transactions are confined to the wants of the home trade from $5 25 up to $6 25 for common superfine and extra family brands, and $6 50@$7 00 for fancy lots. Mixed brands suitable for exportation are freely offered at our lowest figures. In rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing—the former is very scarce, and if here would command $4 25 ₱ barrel, but the latter is not wanted—220 barrels Pennsylvania Meal sold at $3 60, delivered.

GRAIN—There is a fair demand for Wheat for milling, and rather more offering, but prices remain without change. Sales of 1200 bushels fair and prime Southern and Pennsylvania red at $1 23@1 25 ₱ bushel; 25 00 bn good Southern white, to arrive, at $1 32, and 800 bushels very choice Virginia at $1 40, afloat. Rye continues to command 73@75 cents. Corn is dull at the decline noted yesterday—1700 bushels old yellow sold at 75 cents, and 800 bushels new at 61 cents, which is a decline. Oats unchanged—sales of 1700 bushels prime Delaware at 34 cents ₱ bushels, afloat. 3000 bushels new Barley Malt sold at $1 10@1 15, and 700 bushels old do at $1 55 cash.

PREMIUMS
AWARDED THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE
AT THE LATE FAIR FOR
THE BEST
CARD, BLANK & HANDBILL
PRINTING.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857. H. ROMAN.

THE MOUNTAIN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Mountain Female Seminary, Birmingham, will open for the reception of students on the 16th of November. For information apply to
S. G. GRIER, Principal.
Birmingham, Pa., Oct. 21, 1857.

IRON! IRON!—The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of excellent Iron which they will sell at cost for cash, LOWER than it can be had elsewhere in the county, with a view of obtaining a fresh stock on commission.
Our stock of Bar and Round Iron is complete. Also English buggy iron, oval, half round, &c.
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. JAS. A. BROWN, & CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Steward Foster, my partner in the mercantile business, having advertised a dissolution of the partnership existing between us, this is to notify all persons concerned that there has been no such dissolution, and all persons are hereby cautioned against paying to the said Steward Foster any debts due the firm until a settlement is had, and the legal notice of a dissolution given.
Oct. 21, 1857.* WM. C. FOSTER.

$4000 LOAN!—The Managers of the Huntingdon Gas Company desire to negotiate a loan of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, for Five years, interest payable semi-annually, for the purpose of paying the balance due for the construction of their works; and proposals will be received until the 11th day of November next, stating the rate of interest at which the above sum or a portion of it, will be loaned.
The 9th section of their charter is as follows:—"That the Managers of this Company are hereby authorized to borrow, if necessary, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of aiding them in the construction of their works, and to secure the payment of the same may execute a mortgage or judgment upon their works and real estate signed by their president and attested by their secretary, in favor of the person or persons who may have loaned the same; and the said managers shall provide for the payment of the interest, not to exceed eight per cent. per annum upon any loan made under this section, out of the receipts of said Company, *before any dividends shall be paid to the stockholders.*"
The above loan will be the only lien upon the works, which are now in successful operation, at a cost of $12,000.
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. WM. DORRIS, Jr., *Pres't.*

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST Stock of Fancy Silks, and Colored Straw Bonnets in town, are at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

ALLWOOL, Ingrain, Venitian, List and Rag Carpets; also Jute and Allicot Mats can be had cheap at the store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

THE GREATEST VARIETY of the richest styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings, can always be found at the fashionable store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN HUNTINGDON FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY of the first week of November Court, being the 10th day of said month, the valuable property now occupied as his residence, and also by the "Globe" printing office. The lot fronts on Hill street, at the north-west corner of the Diamond, the improvements being a large two-story frame front and back building, a large stable with stall-room for twenty-five or thirty horses, feed house, &c.—This property is known as the old "Franklin House" property, for many years occupied by Christian Couts, and is the best situation for a Public House (for the convenience of farmers and travellers) in the borough. For the mercantile business there is no better situation in town. Any person wishing to secure a valuable stand for any kind of business would do well to give this property his attention.
Terms made known on day of sale, or on application to the undersigned. WM. LEWIS.
Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on FRIDAY the 20th day of NOVEMBER, 1857, A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, Pa., estate of John Henderson, dec'd, containing about 342 acres—200 acres cleared, 13 of which are in meadow. The improvements are a two-story stone DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen in basement, a bank barn, a never-failing spring of limestone water convenient to the house, an apple orchard, and other improvements.
The farm is in a good state of repair and cultivation, and is about one mile from the Pennsylvania Rail Road.
Persons wishing further information, or, to examine the property, can call on or address the undersigned, at Birmingham, near the property.
The property will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers. JOHN OWENS,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Executors of Will of John Henderson, dec'd.
☞Standard, Hollidaysburg; Gazette, York; Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, publish to amount of $2 50 each, and charge Huntingdon Globe. Oct. 14, 1857.

A FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, I will offer at Public Sale at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, 7th of NOVEMBER, 1857, at ONE o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of Alexander Gwin, dec'd, to wit:

A Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Henderson, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining land of John McCahan's heirs, Christian Couts, Samuel Friedley, John Simpson and Elisha Shoemaker, containing 225 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, on which there are about 150 acres cleared, having thereon a large frame bank barn, log dwelling house, apple orchard, a good well of water, &c. Said tract of land is distant from Huntingdon two miles, a public road leading from Huntingdon to Ennisville passes through it, and on the east it is bounded by Stone Creek; said farm is well adapted to raising stock, having a large quantity of meadow thereon.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the balance in three equal annual payments with interest, payable annually, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
JAMES GWIN,
Guardian of the minor children of Alexander Gwin, and Charles A. Gwin.
October 14, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 11th day of November next, to wit:
1. Daniel Grisinger, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Fraker, late of Dublin township, dec'd.
2. Robert Johnston, Administrator of the estate of Capt. William Johnston, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
3. Alexander Port, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of John Hastings, late of Walker township, dec'd.
4. Alexander Port, Esq., surviving Administrator, with the Will annexed of James Campbell, late of Walker township, dec'd.
5. Final Account of Alexander Port, Esq., Administrator of the estate of James McCartney Sankey, late of Henderson township, dec'd.
6. John Y. Hays, Guardian of George Mease, Sarah Ann Mease and David Mease, minor children of Nicholas Mease, dec'd.
7. Thomas Fisher, Executor of the last Will, &c., of William Weston, late of Henderson township, dec'd.
8. Thomas Fisher, Guardian of Hannah and Caroline Moore, minor children of Robt. Moore, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
9. David Berkstresser, Administrator of Enoch Chilcote, late of Tod township, dec'd.
10. Final Account of John Gifford, Administrator of Joseph Gifford, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
HENRY GLAZIER, *Register.*
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, October 10, 1857.

LOST—in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 25th inst., a LAND WARRANT, assigned to Robert McBirney, for 120 acres, and a PENSION PAPER, in favor of John Horst. The papers are of no use to any one except the rightful owners, but if left at this office, the finder will receive FIVE DOLLARS.
Sept. 30, 1857.* JOHN HORST.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber desiring to follow his children to the "Great West," now offers for sale his farm near Unity Church, Henderson township, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance covered with valuable timber. The improvements are good—a large STONE HOUSE, good barn, wagon shed, &c. There is an abundance of fruit trees, a good well of water adjoining the house, and running water in most of the fields. This farm is considered the best and most level in the neighborhood.
Terms of sale will be made easy. If not sold before the 1st day of January, 1858, the property will be rented.
Address the subscriber at Huntingdon, Pa.
October 7, 1857-6t. JAMES PORTER.

BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES!—AND TO BE SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES!
MOSES STROUS
Has just opened the largest assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, that ever was received at one time in Huntingdon, consisting of every article of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
And a tremendous stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
such as Overcoats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps of all sizes for old and young.
GROCERIES of the best, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.
The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with goods and prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE near Huntingdon, Pa.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
In pursuance of Orders of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, the Tracts of Land, &c., hereinafter described, situate in said county, and near the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1857, as the property of John Kerr, late of said county, dec'd, to wit:
1. All that tract marked (A) in the Diagram annexed to the return of the Inquest, containing 237 acres and 130 perches, it being the Mansion Farm of said dec'd. About one half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation; about 40 acres of which is meadow. Running water for cattle, &c., may be readily introduced into almost every field upon this farm. There are upon it a two story frame dwelling house, a large brick barn and other buildings. Also a good apple orchard.
2. All that tract marked (C) in said diagram, containing 237 acres and 68 perches, and called the Moore farm. Somewhat more than half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, a fair proportion of which is meadow. On account of the nearness of these two farms to the borough of Huntingdon and the large quantity of meadow upon each, they would be well suited for grazing or stock farms.
3. All that tract marked (D) in said Diagram, containing 185 acres 132 perches; about one half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, and has thereon erected two tenant houses.
4. All that tract marked (E) in said Diagram, containing 214 acres, 87 perches; about 100 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation. No buildings thereon.
5. All that tract marked (G) in said Diagram, containing 119 acres; woodland.
6. All that tract marked (K) in said Diagram, containing 87 acres 147 perches; woodland.
7. All that tract marked (L) in said Diagram, containing 148 acres, 83 perches; woodland.
8. All that tract marked (M) in said Diagram, containing 117 acres, 147 perches; woodland.
9. A lot of ground in the village of Smithfield marked (O) in said Diagram, having thereon erected a small log stable.
10. The one undivided fourth part of five adjoining tracts of land situate in Henderson and Porter townships, containing together about 700 acres, be the same more or less. Upon these tracts or within their boundaries, there is a large amount of water power, for any kind of works; inexhaustible quarries of limestone and other stone for building; a dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected. Upon these tracts there is also a large amount of valuable timber.
11. An undivided interest in Milnwood Academy in Dublin township, the extent of which interest will be made known upon the day of sale.
All these lands except the last mentioned, lie within a short distance of Huntingdon borough.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.
DAVID S. KER, *Trustee.*
October 7, 1857.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.—I want all my customers indebted, to call by the first of next month (November) and settle up, as I am anxious to square accounts all around. Don't neglect this notice under penalty of costs. L. WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, October 31st, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, viz:

All the defendant's right, title and interest of and in a tract of land situate in Shirley township, bounded by lands of Henry Brewster, Benjamin Leas and Rev. B. E. Collins, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Hoover.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, October 14, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

A lot of ground in the borough of Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa., containing about 10 acres, more or less, having thereon erected two large brick buildings, one for boarding house, 4 stories high, 72 feet long, 32 feet wide. Also, a large brick building 62 feet in front, 32 feet back, 2 stories high, occupied as a school room. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Cassville Seminary.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to about 90 acres of land, more or less, situate in West township, bounded on the east by lands of William Oaks, on the south Robert Moore, north Samuel Mosser, known as the Neff's Mill property, having thereon erected a Grist and Saw mill, three runs of burrs in Grist Mill, and a large Brick House, store house and other tenant houses.

ALSO—A tract of land containing 248 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a frame barn, 40x80 feet, a log dwelling house 1½ stories high, bounded by lands of Gen. A. P. Wilson on the east, and by other lands of defendant, and about 100 acres cleared, more or less.

ALSO—A tract of land containing 28 acres, more or less, (unseated land) situate on Warrior's Ridge, adjoins lands of John McCahan's heirs on the south, A. P. Wilson on the east, and lands of defendant on the north and west.

ALSO—About 89 acres, more or less, about 70 cleared, adjoining lands of Thomas Whittaker on the south, and by lands of deft. on the east and west, no buildings thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing 102 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared—no improvements thereon, and adjoins lands of William D. Robb's heirs on the north, and lands of deft. on the east, west and south.

ALSO—A tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, all cleared, 2 bank barns, 47x80 feet, (both same size,) a large stone house 3 stories high, with a kitchen and other out-buildings, bounded by Robb's heirs on the north Henry Knode on the west, J. G. Huyett's on the south, and by lands of deft. on the east, and in good state of cultivation, with a large apple orchard. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Huyett.

ALSO—All that certain two-story log dwelling house, situate in the township of Jackson, county of Huntingdon, being twenty-four feet in front, and extending back eighteen feet, with a shingled roof, and erected on a piece or parcel of land containing eleven acres, bounded by lands of George M. Bell, Michael Sassaman and Samuel Hoover. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Greer and Sarah Greer.

ALSO—One Lot of Ground situate in the town of Markiesburg, Penn township, fronting on the road leading from Huntingdon to Bedford 60 feet, and extending back to an alley 160 feet, adjoining lots on the north east of D. H. Campbell, on the south west of Wm. Davis, having thereon erected a two story log frame house, weather-boarded and plastered, and a frame shop plastered out and inside. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Megahan.

ALSO—All those two certain adjoining lots of ground situate in the borough of Cassville, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded on the south by land of Geo. W. Speer, on the north by Dr. H. L. Brown, and on the west by the public street, containing about three-fourths of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a large brick and plastered dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings, known and formerly occupied as a mansion house &c., by Robert Speer, dec'd, and by indenture dated 24th August, 1854, sold and conveyed by Geo. W. Speer and James McIlduff to Cassville Seminary, the said deft. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Cassville Seminary.

ALSO—About 12 acres of land, more or less, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of David Henderson on the north, David Stewart on the south, and others, having thereon erected a frame barn 36 by 25 feet, all cleared, and no house. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Y. Hay and Martin Steiner.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Orbison, McMurtrie, Robt. Allison, Dr. William Swoope, and others, containing two hundred and twenty acres, more or less, having thereon erected a log house and log barn, and about fifty acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Couts.

ALSO—Lots No. 100 and 145 in Broad Top City, lot No. 145 fronting on Broad street thirty feet, and extending in depth 99 feet, and lot No. 100 fronting on Oak street thirty feet and extending in depth one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 145 having thereon erected an unfinished frame building. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Fisher.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dec'd, on the east and north east by lands of Jacob Russell, on the south by lands of John B. Weaver, and on the west by lands of Lewis Krugger and Peter Fries, containing 41 acres, more or less, having thereon a large two-story stone house, frame stable, and other buildings and improvements, about 20 acres of cleared land, and a valuable iron ore bank which has been opened and worked. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Fisher.

ALSO—A lot of ground in Penn township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Isaac Peightal, on the west, Jacob Fink on the east, containing one acre, more or less, with a two-story log frame house and a small stable thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Barrick.

ALSO—Two lots of ground in the town of Mooresville, West township, Huntingdon county, 50 feet front each, and extending back 160 feet to an alley, adjoining lots of Mrs. Johnston on the east, lots of Wm. Moore on the west, front on main road leading to Petersburg, having thereon erected a large two story brick house and other out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Snyder.

ALSO—All that certain tract of land, and the defendant's right, title, and interest, in and to said land, situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, containing about 80 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George Gooshorn, Esq., Samuel Zook and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and cabin barn.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Gooshorn.

NOTE.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are acknowledged. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, of April Term, 1857, No. 11.—Libel for Divorce.—Jemima Myers, by her next friend, vs. William Myers.—A subpœna to April Term, and an Alias Subpœna to August Term, 1857, having both been returned that respondent could not be found in said county, and proof thereof having been made according to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, you the said William Myers, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the said Court on the second Monday in November next, to answer the complaint of the said Jemima Myers. GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete, —every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.
His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified, that the following articles were purchased by the subscriber, at Constable's sale, on Monday the 28th day of September, 1857, as the property of John L. Hoffer, to wit: One black mare and halter, one plough and swingle-tree, one harrow, five scaps of bees, three sleds, one bull, one wind mill, one grind stone, and one sow and six pigs, and that he has left the same on loan, in the possession and use of the said Hoffer.
Oct. 14, 1857. JOHN C. COUCH.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North SECOND St., Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases...	$28 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret,	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾, Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.
☞On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-3y.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 9th day of November, 1857.

Jeremiah Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Benj. F. Baker, carpenter,

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

TRIAL LIST, November Term, 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

John Fleming	vs Brice N. Blair.
Grow's Administrator	vs Abednego Stevens.
Sterling & Alexander	vs Bracken, Stitt & Co.
Bumbaugh	vs Entrekin et al.
Daniel Crownover	vs Joshua Gorsuch.
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan.
Peter Crownover	vs Daniel Shindle.
Samuel Beaty	vs H. Wharton et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Nancy Ramsey	vs John Lutz.
John Savage	vs Smith & Davis.
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage.
Same	vs Same.
Bumbaugh for use	vs Cumb. Val. Ins. Co
Seth H. Myers	vs Dr. Robert Baird.
Joel Moore	vs Blair & Robison & Co.
Samuel Myton	vs Henry Fockler.
Ephraim Ross	vs Thomas Bigham.
John Beaver	vs David Blair.
Wm. F. Jamison's Ex'r	vs John Spitzer.
Nathaniel Kelly's Ex'r	vs Thomas T. Crownover.
Gans & Moyer	vs Wm. Fisher.
Ann Carmon	vs William Stewart.

October 14, 1857. M. F. CAMPBELL, *Prot'y.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a

precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1857, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 12th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the 81st year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a

precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22nd day of August, 1857, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of November A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 12th of October, in the year of our Lord 1857, and the 81st year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducals, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tamese Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto. French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks. Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss. Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.

We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.

Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.

We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.

We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

DAVID P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS over brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as

Black and Fancy Silks, All-Wool Delaines, different colors; Printed and Plain French Merino, Ombre striped Delaines. Barred and Fancy Delaines, Levella Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Mohair Debaize, Shepherds Plaid, Linseys and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More Antique, Velvets, Buttons, Gims, Braids, &c. Bonnet Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Belts, Belting Ribbon, Whalebone, Reed and Brass Skirt Hoops, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Neck Ties, Zephyr. French Working Cotton, Cotton and Linen Floss, Tidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, Comforts and Scarfs.

Also—Collars and Undersleeves, the best assortment in town. Jaconets, barred and plain; Mull and Swiss Muslins. Morcen and Hoop Skirts. Irish Linen, Linen Breasts, Shirts and Drawers, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Also—Bay State, Waterloo, Wool Shawls, Single and Double Broche Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins. sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticken. Checks. Table Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of silk and colored straw Bonnets of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gum Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets. Churns, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes, Carpets, Oil Cloths.

Fish & Salt. Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Highest Market prices.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF OCTOBER, NEXT,

A FARM, (late the estate of Joseph Dorland, deceased,) situate on the Ridges, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about four miles from the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of John Rhodes on the north, Aaron Kelly on the east, James Simpson and John Fleenor on the south, and Adam Rupert on the west, containing two hundred and seventeen (217) acres, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation; having thereon erected A LOG HOUSE, a LOG BARN and other improvements. This farm has an abundant supply of water and an assortment of good fruit.

TERMS OF SALE. One half of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, personally, or by letter through the Huntingdon post office.

DAVID RUPERT.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857-6t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Estate of Samuel Watson, deceased.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of Samuel Watson, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. P. WATSON. } *Adm'rs.*
D. H. CAMPBELL. }

Sept. 30, 1857.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to

all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted

to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons. J. N. SWOOPE.

Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

BROOKER & MARSH, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 261

North 3d Street, one door below Vine, Philadelphia.

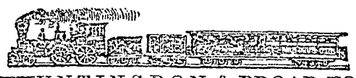
Sales of BOOTS and SHOES, DRY GOODS, GUNS, HARDWARE, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

EVERY EVENING.

☞Country Storekeepers and others will always find at our evening Sales a large and desirable assortment of the above goods, to be sold in lots to suit buyers.

☞Goods packed on the premises for Country Trade.

Sept. 30, 1857-3m



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Thursday, September 3rd, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	2.00
M'Connellstown	"	8.20	"	1.40
Pleasant Grove	"	8.30	"	1.30
Marklesburg	"	8.45	"	1.15
Coffee Run	"	9.00	"	1.00
Rough & Ready	"	9.15	"	12.45
Cove	"	9.25	"	12.35
Fishers' Summit	"	9.30	"	12.30
Saxton	Arrive	9.50	Leave	12.10
	Leave	10.00	Arrive	12.00
Riddlesburg	"	10.20	"	11.40
Hopewell	Arrive	10.30	Leave	p. m. 11.30

EVENING TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	4.00	Arrive	8.10
M'Connellstown	"	4.20	"	7.50
Pleasant Grove	"	4.30	"	7.40
Marklesburg	"	44.5	"	7.25
Coffee Run	"	5.00	"	7.10
Rough & Ready	"	5.15	"	6.55
Cove	"	5.25	"	6.45
Fishers' Summit	"	5.30	"	6.40
Saxton	Arrive	5.50	Leave	6.20

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC

ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

W. M. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.

August 19, 1857.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, $200; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work,* and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents, No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

Sept. 2, 1857.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the

public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandria, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also, Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of Upholstering done in the neatest style.

Alexandria, August 26, 1857.

VERY SUPERIOR LIME.—Persons

desiring a *very superior white lime* can now obtain it of the subscriber, as he has just put into operation, a large draw kiln, built upon an improved plan, and producing daily, large quantities of *the very best quality.* With facilities unsurpassed, and limestone pure as any found in the State, he feels confident that he can render complete satisfaction to those who give him a call. The attention of Builders, Farmers, and all wishing to buy Lime, is respectfully invited, as well to his low rates, as to the quality of his lime. JOHN HAGEY,

Sept. 2, 1857.-2m. COFFEE RUN, Hunt. Co., Pa.

A TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.—

A Tract of Land situate about three miles from Huntingdon, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, containing about 100 acres, about 90 of which is well timbered, bounded on the north west by lands of Samuel Sankey, on the north east by lands of Wm. Sankey, on the south east by lands of Jas. Porter, on the south west by lands of J. S. Africa. It lies on the eastern side of and adjoins the Bark road.

Will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, on Wednesday of the first week of November Court.

S. SANKEY, Agent.

Henderson twp., Sept. 30, 1857.

NOTICE.—The partnership between

Steward Foster and William Foster having been dissolved, the books and accounts are in my hands for collection, and all monies due the said late firm must be paid to me, and nobody else, of which all concerned will take notice. STEWARD FOSTER.

October 7, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The young man

now traveling through the county, with horse and waggon, selling Ready-Made Clothing, is no Agent or Clerk of mine, his representations to the contrary notwithstanding. I have no Agents or Clerks peddling Clothing for me. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

THE WINTER SESSION OF THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will open

on Monday, November 2, and continued five months.

TERMS—For Board and English tuition, per session, $62.50. French and Music Extra.

For particular information apply to J. B. KIDDER, Principal.

Shirleysburg, Sept. 23, 1857-6t.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

M. CUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just opened in the new brick building of C. Long, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.,

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW CLOTHING,

for men and boys, consisting of the most fashionable DRESS, FROCK and OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., of the best materials and well made.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

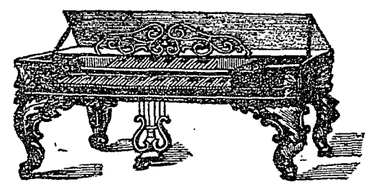
Also, every article usually found in the most extensive Clothing Stores.

As they are determined to please their customers by offering the best of Clothing at low prices, they ask an examination of their stock.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities,

and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVITT'S



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety* and *celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC.—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a large number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Fortes manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.) "The Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Jacksonian, N. J.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comstock.*

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, *i. e.* of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depthof brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*T. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have ever seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Dispatch" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *cheap at* as well as *cheap;* but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Waddemore Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano;* and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞P. BRUNKER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY

GOODS.—EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH Sts., Philadelphia, respectfully request *Cash Buyers* to examine a fine Stock of *Seasonable Goods,* adapted to BEST PENNSYLVANIA TRADE.

Full Line of Fall Dress Goods.
New designs of Fall Shawls.
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinoes.
7 " Poil de Chevres, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

☞Auction Bargains from New York and this City daily received. Particular attention given to Country orders for Desirable Goods.—TERMS—*Nett Cash.*

Sept. 2, 1857.-3m.

LOOK HERE!—What a large variety

of TOYS and FANCY GOODS! The LARGEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES I ever seen, at the New Number, 144 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE ARCH, PHILADELPHIA

Toys of all kinds,
Fancy Baskets,
Violins & Strings,
Canes, Pipes,
Tobacco Boxes,
Segar Cases,
Work Boxes,

and an endless variety of other articles too numerous to mention. JOHN DOLL,

144 North 2nd Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.

Sept. 2, 1857-3m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JON SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Bcts and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

OBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner & Shipper of Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon, Pa.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30 received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the Cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO. MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

May 12, 1857.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

HAMS and SHOULDERS just received and for sale by W. J. GEISSINGER.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.

WANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVITT.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVITT.

REVOLVERS—a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

JEWELRY—A new stock just opened by JOHN FRISCH.

PORTE MONNAIES, Spectacles, Fancy Articles, &c., a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

CORNELIAN FINGER RINGS—a large assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, from $2 up to $200, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

BARRELS! BARRELS!—Persons wanting empty Barrels can get them at Sept. 2, 1857. LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

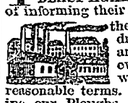
300 SACKS Ground Alum Salt, for sale, wholesale and retail, very low. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. JNO. CRESSWELL & SON.

Petersburg, Sept. 9, 1857.*

UMBRELLAS.—Country Dealers in UMBRELLAS, will find on examining the subscriber's stock, a good assortment, made of the best materials, and at low prices. A call is solicited. JOSEPH FUSSELL,

No. 2 North 4th St., N. W. corner of Market, Sept. 2, 1857.-2m. Philadelphia

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method

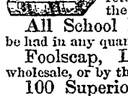


of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes



of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgom